Aldicarb Proposed Use on Citrus Issue Paper
January 21, 2020

Issue
AgLogic Chemical LLC (AgLogic) submitted an application for registration of new uses of aldicarb on oranges and grapefruit in Florida and Texas to control Asian citrus psyllid responsible for transmission of citrus greening. OPP met with the registrant to discuss the specific risk concerns with the proposed new uses for this active ingredient. Understanding the challenges, the registrant elected to make a submission on April 9, 2019. The PRIA due date for this action is July 15, 2020. Having completed review of the submission, OPP has identified significant dietary risks of concern that prevent moving forward with the requested new uses. OPP would like to alert the interested parties of our findings as soon as possible. There has been congressional interest on the progress and pending outcome of this application.

Regulatory History
- Aldicarb is an N-methyl carbamate (NMC) insecticide registered for use to control certain insects, mites, and nematodes.
- Aldicarb products are restricted use pesticides (RUPs) due to acute oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity, and to protect ground water.
- Aldicarb products are currently registered for use in various agricultural areas on cotton, dry beans, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, and sweet potatoes. There are no registered residential uses of aldicarb.
- In 2010, Bayer (the registrant at that time) voluntarily agreed to cancel the domestic aldicarb uses on citrus (and potatoes), due to the findings by EPA that the registered uses posed an unacceptable dietary risk, especially to infants and young children. However, the existing tolerances for citrus have been maintained to allow for treated imports. Further, the registrant adopted risk mitigation measures for the remaining uses to protect groundwater resources.
- The use of aldicarb has declined since the 2010 voluntary phase-out decision by Bayer.
- The Aldicarb Registration Review Interim Decision (ID) was signed 12/22/2017.
    - The EPA risk assessment for the 2017 ID depicted risk estimates for dietary (food only) exposure below the level of concern (i.e., 74% of aPAD for children 1-2 years old), which included citrus exposure from imported commodities only.
    - Drinking water risks were mitigated by appropriate well setbacks, based upon such factors such as location and soil type, and with consideration that in-furrow applications were at a depth of the one inch or greater.

Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP)

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Proposed Next Steps

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